

VON ARNIM'S TRIAL.

Technical Objection Against Bismarck's Power of Discipline.

AN AMBASSADOR UNDER ESPIONAGE.

The Prisoner Accepts the Entire Responsibility of His Acts in Paris.

The Communications to the Newspaper Press and to Dr. Dollinger.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, 1874.

Upon the resumption of Count von Arnim's trial this morning a letter from the Count to Herr von Bulow, Under Secretary of the German Foreign Office, was read. In this communication von Arnim maintained that he was placed on the retired list he was no longer amenable to the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office.

HOW THE LOSS OF THE PAPERS WAS ASCERTAINED. Herr Scheven, a Secretary of the German Legation at Paris, testified that he first learned that the documents were missing from Baron Holstein, also a Secretary, who was searching the archives, by order of Prince Hohenzollern, the Ambassador.

AN AMBASSADOR WATCHED AND A BARON IN TROUBLE. At this point Dr. Döckhorn, of the counsel for the defense, stated that in December last Baron Holstein confessed that he had received orders from Berlin to watch the actions of Count von Arnim and send continuous reports in relation thereto.

The Court decided to send a telegram to Baron Holstein, summoning him to appear and defend himself against the charge of Dr. Döckhorn.

ACCUSES THE RESPONSIBILITY. The prisoner here remarked that he had already stated the whereabouts of all the documents included in the third category except a few. He could not reproach the staff of the Embassy for carelessness, and accepted the entire responsibility.

DEFENSE OR OFFENSE?

Professor Lewis testified that Count von Arnim consulted with him as to whether he should wait for the Foreign Office to commence proceedings or take the initiative himself to compel it to recognize his right to ownership in the documents.

COUNT VON ARNIM WAS INTERVIEWED WITH REFERENCE to the authority of certain newspaper articles attributed to him.

He admitted that he authorized the publication, in the *Brussels Echo de Paris*, of a statement that he was about to resign the Ambassadorship because of the treatment he received from Parisian society. He said he would call the Secretary of State, Thiers, to prove that the Foreign Office asked whether he wanted this news to appear in the German papers. He afterward denied the authorship of the item in order to mitigate the impression it produced.

He acknowledged the authorship of the article in the *Cologne Gazette*, and admitted that he wished to influence the press.

He also acknowledged that the letter to Dr. Dollinger was his, but refused to answer any questions in relation to the revolutions in the Vienna Press for fear of compromising others.

Herr Braun, formerly proprietor of the *Spener Gazette*, testified that in May last Herr Lindau, on behalf of Count von Arnim, requested the publication of an article.

Herr Zehleke, the editor, repeated the testimony given by him at the preliminary inquiry.

Herr von Bulow testified that Bismarck ordered Baron Holstein, subject to Arnim's approval, to treat the statement in the *Echo de Paris* contemptuously and reproduce it in the German papers.

Herr Landsberg, a journalist, was examined.

He acknowledged that he sent a disclosure to the *Vienna Presse*, but declined to state whether Arnim was implicated in the publication. Landsberg admitted that he wrote the letters included in the indictment concerning the purchase of the *Tagblatt* or some other newspaper by Arnim. The latter frequently spoke on that subject, but the witness never considered his intentions serious.

FRANCE.

Party Tactics of the Assembly Oppositionist—Parliamentary Privilege Against Electoral Right.

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1874.

M. Corne, recently elected President of the Left Centre, at a caucus to-day stated that the party had gone to the utmost limit of concession.

The extreme Left have elected M. Brisson as their President.

THE NIEVRE ELECTION INQUIRY. The committee of the Assembly to which was referred the validity of M. Burgling's election in the Department of Nièvre has decided to postpone the investigation until a result is reached in the judicial proceedings against parties implicated in the Committee of Appeal to the People. Meanwhile the Bonapartists will move the immediate confirmation by the Assembly of M. Burgling's right to his seat.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 11, 1874.

Marshal Serrano has visited Espartaco at Logroño, and has had a conference with Generals Laserna and Sanja.

THE GERMAN NAVAL FLAG WITHDRAWN. The German gunboats *Nautilus* and *Albatross* have withdrawn from Spanish waters.

General Loma's Losses in the Great Battle.

HENDAY, Dec. 11, 1874.

General Loma is reported to have lost 700 men in his recent defeat.

Marshal Serrano the Head of the Armies.

LONDON, Dec. 12—3:30 A. M.

A Madrid despatch to the *Times* says Marshal Serrano was gazetted as generalissimo of all the armies of Spain previous to his departure for the capital, which took place Wednesday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH. Active operations in the North are not likely to begin immediately.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1874.

The weather throughout England to-day is unsettled.

SCOTLAND.

Labor in Triumph Over the Resistance of Capital.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1874.

The strike of the operatives in the jute mills of Dundee has ended in a victory, the proprietors having renounced their intention of reducing wages.

GERMANY.

The Ultramontane Party Active in its Opposition to the Cabinet.

Catholic Ladies in Appeal from a Sentence of Court.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1874.

A special despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says the ultramontanes are actively working to secure the defeat in the Reichstag of the Landsturm bill.

The Landsturm of Prussia, for army purposes differs from the Landwehr. The German citizen after having served five years in the regular army—three years in the regimental ranks and two in the war reserve—enters the Landwehr, a provincial army, composed of two bands, and in this he is enrolled until the total period for which he is liable to be called upon for the defense of his country has amounted to twenty years.

The Landsturm includes all the males subject to the monarchy, from the ages of seventeen to fifty years, who do not belong either to the regular army or the Landwehr. It is called out only in cases of the most urgent necessity, such as when the national existence may be threatened by invasion.—*Ed. Herald.*

Catholic Ladies as Appellants in Court.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, 1874.

The noble ladies of Westphalia who were recently ordered to sign a seditious address to the Bishop of Paderborn have appealed from their sentence.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT PLACED UNDER ARREST. Herr Maunbe, member of Parliament and editor of the ultramontane journal *Germania*, has been arrested and imprisoned for publishing seditious matter.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Commercial Advances from the Persian Province of Khorassan—British Intrigue Against New Trading Interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11, 1874.

News has reached the advanced posts of the Russian army in Central Asia of the safe arrival in Khorassan of the first Russian trading caravan which ever penetrated that country.

The reports received from the caravan complain of hostile agitations among the native tribes caused by the intrigues and instigations of British agents.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNING IN KHIVA. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11, 1874.

The Russian campaign against the Turcomans in Khiva, has commenced. Two columns are in motion. One has already crossed the Amoo-Darya and is operating in Khivan territory.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1874.

The commander of the British man-of-war *Cracker* telegraphs to the Admiralty office from Montevideo, under date of the 9th inst., confirming the report that an insurrection has broken out in Uruguay.

He says the government troops refuse to march against the insurgents and demand the resignation of the Ministers.

KING KALAKAUA.

His Hawaiian Majesty's Reception in Washington To-day—Executive Hospitality—Ministers Fish, Belknap and Robeson To Welcome the Royal Visitor—His Arrival at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1874.

Arrangements were completed to-day for the reception of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. He will arrive here to-morrow morning. Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Robeson meeting him at an outer railroad station. The marines, several hundred strong, accompanied by their band, will escort the distinguished visitor to his quarters at the Arlington House.

RECEPTION OF THE VISITOR. Captain Temple, United States Navy, will take charge of the party and carry out the programme. His aids are Lieutenant Hooker, son-in-law of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Lieutenants George M. Totten, W. H. Emory and L. G. Palmer, who will do everything in their power to make the King's sojourn agreeable.

EXECUTIVE HOSPITALITY. Next week the King will be entertained at a State dinner at the Executive Mansion, while the members of the Cabinet will also extend to him suitable hospitalities.

THE ROYAL QUARTERS. The quarters assigned the royal party at the Arlington include the "blue rooms," which are most admired for the beauty of harmony in all their appointments. The office, dining and chamber furniture is elaborately carved and highly polished, the carpeting and upholstery being in accord with it. High Chancellor Allen and Minister Carter have handsome parlors on the first floor. Altogether the party will be splendidly accommodated.

CREW VISITORS. A large number of persons visited the Arlington in the course of to-day to sea, for the first time in Washington, the arrangements for the entertainment of a King.

TIMES OF THE KING'S ARRIVAL. Arrangements have been made by which the King will reach Baltimore at sixteen minutes past ten o'clock A. M. Captain Temple and aids leave the Union Depot, Baltimore, at that hour with the King, arriving here at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

The special train for Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Belknap, who will meet the King at Benning's station, three miles from Washington, leaves here at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS FOR HIS MAJESTY. Among the entertainments to be given to His Majesty King Kalakaua will be a visit to Mount Vernon, the birthplace and home of Washington, and to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

King Kalakaua at Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 11, 1874.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands and suite, arrived in this city to-day, and will leave for Washington this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a large crowd.

THE LOST CAUSE. Reinterment of Confederate Soldiers at Silver Springs—Solemn Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1874.

Between the hours of eleven and twelve to-day a large number of persons witnessed the reinterment in Grace churchyard, near Silver Springs, of the remains of seventeen Confederate soldiers, killed in the attack on Washington, near Fort Bunker Hill, in July, 1863. Bishop Pincney read a poem, and Dr. Garrett, of this city, son-in-law of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, delivered an address. The address was strongly tinged with Confederate sentiments, and justified the position of their action. The pallbearers had served in the Confederate service.

The reinterment was conducted with all the solemnities of a funeral according to the form of the Episcopal church.

THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS. Condition of the People in the Grasshopper District—Farmers Preparing for Spring Planting.

OMAHA, Dec. 11, 1874.

Colonel Remick, the agent sent out by the State Aid Society has returned from the grasshopper district, having carefully visited seven counties. His report shows that 2,300 people will need daily rations and clothing till they can raise something to subsist upon in the spring. There have been no cases of persons starving to death. The people are not inactive. They have been and are yet ploughing and getting ready for the spring. Hoping that seed will be in some way provided; but very few people are leaving the district.

LOUISIANA.

Action of the Returning Board To Be Sustained by the President.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED.

Somebody To Be Hurt in Case of Another Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1874.

A large delegation of Louisianians, headed by Congressman Sheldon, visited the President to-day to lay before him the present condition of the State. The result of the recent election will be promulgated next Sunday, and it is believed here that the Board will declare the republicans successful, which would give them a majority in the lower house and the State Treasurer. It was asserted again that the White Leaguers would attempt to intimidate the Returning Board. The President replied that he could not order troops in anticipation of trouble; but orders would be sent to the commandant at New Orleans to hold his troops in readiness. The President said he had already telegraphed to Governor Kellogg that if there was a renewal of violence it would be put down with a strong hand, that he might telegraph again, and in that case, he would authorize Governor Kellogg to make his despatch public. He would carry out, in case of further troubles, the policy laid down in his message. He would not tolerate rebellion, and at another attempt there would be somebody hurt. He would not utter defiance of the laws. On Monday the Speaker will appoint a special committee of seven members to proceed to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs there. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted last Wednesday. Legislation is to be based on the report of this committee. It is said the Speaker will select the committee from members re-elected, and who, therefore, will serve in the next congress. It is understood here that in case of further troubles in Louisiana, either General Sheridan or General Terry will be sent down to take command. Both are men of decided character, and the appointment of either would do much to discourage the White Leaguers. The Louisianians here are rejoicing to-night over the aspect of affairs.

POLICY OF THE RADICALS DEVELOPED—How the Decision of the People Is To Be Thwarted. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1874.

The course of the Board to-day in throwing out the parishes where democrats are elected and leaving the canvass to the Legislature develops the policy of the radical party and aggravates the people more than ever. Great uneasiness is also caused by an application for garrisoning the State House, as that will most effectually defeat the people's legally elected Legislature meeting in it in January. The policy of the conservatives is to organize their Legislature to elect a majority, they being satisfied that no radicals will attempt force to defeat it; but this can only be accomplished by the federal troops they declare they will send.

UNWILLING SUBMISSION TO BAYONETS. There are threats made by the radicals that if the federal troops are sent to enforce the law, they will be prepared under the Enforcement act against enough to leave the democrats in the minority. They will then, on the 4th of January and held in confinement until the Kellogg party organizes the Legislature and gets the control. They will then, they declare that they will not tolerate further trifling with their liberties.

SECRET SESSION OF THE BOARD. The Returning Board have gone into secret session for the purpose of deciding on the demand for parishes under protest, and the hostile feeling against them is greatly intensified. One republican member to-day says they will have the democrats a small majority in the lower house. A large company of citizens are drilling to-night opposite the Mechanics' Institute, and reports say that other streets are being used in the same manner.

Action of the Returning Board in the De Soto Parish Election. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1874.

The Returning Board has decided to refer the De Soto parish election returns to the Legislature, because of the returns from the Supervisor before them, some weeks ago. Bean, the Supervisor, gave the returns to a party, who refuses to give them up until paid \$1,000 for them. The conservatives urged the Board and the State authorities to take some action to compel the Supervisor to report the returns to the Legislature. The conservatives to-day offered the duplicates of the returns, which were filed with the Clerk of the court, the returns of the Supervisor, the Clerk; but the Board declined to canvass the duplicates or to examine the ballot boxes.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES. Negroes Returning to Their Work—Colored Leaders Still Held as Prisoners—A Dishonest Chancery Clerk. VICKSBURG, Dec. 11, 1874.

Reports from the interior are that the negroes are returning to the fields and pursuing their usual avocations. The city is quiet and the streets are thronged with negroes. The Mayor to organize a brigade of volunteer policemen, to consist of ten companies of fifty men each. Sheriff Crosby and several of the negro leaders are held prisoners at the military depot. The Mayor has made amenable to the laws if they have violated them.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS (all negroes) now in session, have discovered that the negro Chancery Clerk has no bond whatever on record, though he has received orders of the Court for years. There are seven indictments for forgery and embezzlement pending against him.

THE PEACEFUL INDIANS. Talk of the Commissioners with the Council of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles—The Territorial Consolidation Not Approved by the Chiefs. MUSKOGEE, Dec. 11, 1874.

The United States Peace Commissioners arrived here at four o'clock A. M. to-day, on a special train. They are having a talk with a full delegation from the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminole Indians. C. B. Fisk, John D. Lang, C. G. Hammond, Rush Roberts, Superintendent Enoch Hoag, William Burgess, United States Indian Agent for the Pawnees; Major G. W. Ingalls, Indian Agent for the consolidated five nations, were all present, besides the regular delegates. There were several hundred Indians present. The words of wisdom that dropped from the lips of Messrs. Fisk, Hammond, Lang, Roberts and Hoag were translated into Cherokee and Creek. The replies of Chiefs Ross, Major Foster, Pleasant Porter and James Thompson, of the Nation, were in English; those of Chief Samuel Checote, of the Creeks, and Colonel John Jumper, Chief of the Seminoles, were translated to the Commissioners. The leading ideas of the Commissioners seem to be in favor of some kind of Territorial form of government. Also the establishment of United States Courts among the tribes, and generally, the ideas of Secretary Delano, endorsed by the President and Secretary of the Interior in their late reports. Their ideas did not seem to meet with the approval of the Indians. A committee of Indian delegates, two from each nation, are preparing a report. The meeting adjourned, to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is expected the recommendations of the Commissioners may be adopted, somewhat modified, perhaps.

The Creek orphan payment is being made here to-day by Major G. W. Ingalls, United States Indian Agent.

THE BLACK HILLS INVASION. Miners Taking Out Gold in Paying Quantities. CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1874.

A special to the *Times* from Sioux City, Ia., says Mr. Benson, of Minnesota, arrived there to-day, direct from the Black Hills mining district, and confirms the reports that quite a large body of miners are at work in the hills. He says they are well fortified and that they have found gold in paying quantities.

BANKING HOUSE SUSPENDED. The banking house of Stearns & Co. has been suspended to-day, causing much excitement among depositors. There was considerable run on the bank. The assets of the suspended firm are said to be in excess of the liabilities.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

One-third of the Business Portion of Charleston, W. Va., Destroyed—The Loss and Insurance. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11, 1874.

Charleston, Kanawha county, the capital of West Virginia, was visited by a very destructive fire last night. One-third of the business portion of the city was destroyed, including many of the best buildings.

THE LOSSES. Estimated at \$110,000; insurance, \$85,000. The fire first broke out at a frame building on the track of the fire and pulling it into the river.

DEATH. On Friday, December 11, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. JANE DINAN, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 122 Dykeman street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[For Other Deaths See Second Page.]

Ladies Who for Years Depended on artificial complexion now find that JENNY'S SKIN PURIFIER supplies them with healthy skin and rosy cheeks, without the use of any dangerous or poisonous drugs. CHITTENTON'S, No. 7, Sixth Avenue.

An Offer Will be Received for Two TEN CYLINDER BOX ROTARY PRESSES, WILL BE SOLD LOW. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 113 Nassau street.

A—Captures and Physical Deformities cured. Dr. J. M. Smith, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

A—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at A. G. HILL'S Dress Office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in attendance.

A Large Auction Sale of 3,100 Casks and cases John Jamison's Irish Whiskies and Sherries, Forged and Maliciously equal well known brands, is advertised under our Auction head by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAKE & CO., 113 Nassau street, to be sold on December 15, by order of Messrs. McCullagh & Co., of 49 Beaver street.

A Natural, Pure, Dry Sherry \$3.50 Per Gallon. Per bottle, especially regular bottles, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen. CHITTENTON'S, No. 7, Sixth Avenue.

A—10,000 Pairs Overalls, Self-Adjusting Overalls put on and off without the hands, and the New York high buckle overalls, the lightest and most comfortable of any made, 1,194 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A Cheap Luxury—Torrey's Patent WEATHER STRIPS; cold draughts, aches, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and kidney diseases. 13 Bond street.

Arising, after Snuffing Volcott's CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, I recommend it for Catarrh to every unfortunate sufferer. F. H. S. & J. TORREY, 160 Fulton street.

A—Scalp Diseases and Complaints. Dr. J. M. Smith, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

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